out from the stalk which bore all others white. I have also one plant from the white seed which so far has produced blue flowers. It establishes the fact that an albino can revert to its normal color.—THOMAS MEEHAN.

Rootstocks of Convolvulus sepium.—In a recent visit to Fredericton, N. B., my brother, Prof. L. W. Bailey, of the University of New Brunswick, called my attention to the peculiar rootstock of *Convolvulus sepium*. The Indians of the Melicete tribe had, he said, shown these to him on the islands in the river, as articles of food. They are long and moniliform, the expanded, tuberous portions being quite round and hard, and the whole root being several feet in length. Upon consulting descriptions of the plant at hand, I find no allusion to these rootstocks being moniliform. They would seem to be quite characteristic.—W. W. BAILEY, *Brown University, Providence, R. I.*

Nymphæa odorata.—We learn from our text-books that the flowers of *Nymphæa* open in the day, and after fertilization are drawn under water by the contraction of the peduncle, where the fruit ripens. But of the means of dissemination furnished by nature to the seed, they say nothing.

Mr. R. H. Warder, son of Dr. John A. Warder, has a number of fine specimens of various species, *N. alba*, *N. odorata*, *N. tuberosa*, (*?*) &c., growing in an artificial pond on his father's place, near North Bend, Ohio. He has observed that numbers of seedling plants are coming up around the margin of the pond, and was for a time at a loss to know how the seeds strayed away from the neighborhood of the parent plant, if they were ripened under water and planted themselves on the the bottom, for the seed, as he knew, is of a greater specific gravity than water , and there was no current in the pond, and the water is never agitated so as to disturb the sediment. While gathering flowers he observed floating on the water, something resembling frog-spittle. A quantity was collected, placed in a vessel, and upon examination proved to be seeds of *Nymphæa* enveloped by the membranaceous aril, as described by the authors. This sac though open at the top still contains enough air to float the seed for some time, and thus by favoring winds or currents, it may be transported to some distance from the parent. A number of specimens kindly brought to the writer by Mr. Warder, remained afloat in a bottle, after being roughly handled in transportation, for abouttwenty-four hours, when they escaped from the membranaceous envelope, through its partial decay probably, and sank to the bottom, the sacs still floating. There being little chance, as Dr. Warder says, for a new plant to establish itself among the mass of roots of a *Nymphæa* bed, this means for the transportation of the seed to a favorable locality, will account partly for the wide distribution of the genus. Winds and currents would carry them to a distance while still contained in the sac, and when that buoy has lost its buoyancy, or through its decay, the seed drops in a favorable place, and a new plant will be estab-